Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A paper by Chauveaud on the secretory apparatus of Taxus is published in no. 7 of the *Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle* of Paris for 1904.

Papers on the bamboos are being published by Bureau in current numbers of the *Bulletin du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, of Paris.

Botanically interesting studies of the sand-drift problem in New South Wales are contributed by Maiden and McMaster to vol. 37 of the *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales*, recently issued.

An account of aluminum as an important element in certain trees is published by H. G. Smith in vol. 37 of the *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales.*

The Journals. — *Torreya*, April: — Harper, "Some Noteworthy Stations for *Pinus palustris*"; Murrill, "Terms applied to the Surface and Surface Appendages of Fungi"; King, "Experiment to show that the Absence of Light alone will Prevent the Process of Photosynthesis"; Parish, "Birds and Mistletoe — a Correction"; Cockerell, "The Name Melampodium."

The Plant World, March: — Nash, "A Trip to the Inaguas" Arthur, "On the Nomenclature of Fungi having Many Fruit Forms"; Streeter, "A Treasure Spot of Wild Flowers"; Wiegand, "The Biology of Buds and Twigs in Winter."

The Ohio Naturalist, April: — Claasen, "Key to the Liverworts recognized in the Sixth Edition of Gray's Manual of Botany"; Smith, "Key to the Ohio Elms in the Winter Condition"; Gleason, "Notes from the Ohio State Herbarium — III"; Riddle, "Development of the Embryo Sac and Embryo of *Staphylea trifoliata.*"

GEOLOGY.

Merrill's A Treatise on Rocks, Rock-weathering, and Soils.[1]— This work, which appeared in 1897, was reprinted from electrotype plates in 1904, with an inserted list of errata which apparently the method of reprinting precluded embodying in the text. This work is especially intended to elucidate the formation of soils and surface deposits and as such holds a unique place in special texts for the instruction of students in agriculture and forestry. The chapters on the igneous rocks surpass those in most text-books of geology for the general student; and in the field covered by the book the author has done a notable service in informing the general student concerning the important surface changes involved in the weathering of rocks. The work is now so well known to students and teachers of geology that it does not seem necessary to call further attention to the subject-matter of the reprint. It is to be regretted that so important a work should retain so many typographical errors. For this defect the electrotype process, the special character of the treatise, and the probable limited sale of the work, must be held responsible at this time.

---

[1] Merrill, George P. *A Treatise on Rocks, Rock-weathering, and Soils.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1904. 8vo, xx + 411 pp., 25 pls., 42 text figs. $4.00.

J. B. W.

Notes.— "The Geology of the Hudson Valley between the Hoosic and the Kinderhook," by J. Nelson Dale, has appeared as *Bulletin 242*, of the *United States Geological Survey*. This paper serves as a supplement to the work previously published as *Monograph 23* (1894), and gives a series of maps and cross sections from the western Hoosic River to the longitude of Albany.

Bulletin 238 of the *United States Geological Survey* is by Adams, Haworth, and Crane, and has for a title "The Economic Geology of the Iola Quadrangle, Kansas." Nearly three quarters of the report deals with the oil and gas production of this region. The oil and gas are derived mainly from the Cherokee shale, which is the lowest member of the Pennsylvanian, or Lower Carboniferous, series. The character and distribution of the Kansas oil seems to point clearly to an organic origin.

C. W. Wright, after a short visit to Alaska, has extended the knowledge of the placer fields by a description of "The Porcupine Placer District, Alaska" (*Bulletin 236*, *United States Geological Survey*). In this paper, Mr. Wright points out that the gold found in the placers is mainly derived from local sources, namely, a series of mineralized slates, possibly of Lower Carboniferous age.

"Geographic Tables and Formulas," compiled by S. S. Gannett, *Bulletin 234*, *United States Geological Survey*, is a reprint with certain additions and corrections of an earlier bulletin (214). The aim of this publication is to afford topographers, both in the field and in the office, a convenient compendium of necessary tables and formulas.